NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ... LENOX ... FOUNDATIONS

UNPATRIOTIC FASHIONS

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

VOL. VII., NO. 355.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notes and News	557
At Royaumont: News from our Serbian Units	558
The Making of Martha	559
The New Russia	560
Unpatriotic Fashions	562
Replanning Our Lives: VIII.—The Breakdown of Conventions. IX.—Adding to the Country's Production	563
Our Unit for the Relief of Refugees in Russia	564

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

Notes and News.

Women on Military Service Local Tribunals.

Mr. Philip Snowden's motion that the local tribunals which will examine and decide the claim for exemption from military service "should consist of women to the extent of not less than one-fifth of the whole number," was put forward on the grounds that "women were not called upon to fight, but they had an interest not less than those who were going to be conscripted. Many of the matters which would come before the tribunals were matters on which the knowledge and attention of women would be very useful indeed; for instance, of dependents and the like." The amendment, which was supported by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. A. Rendall, and Mr. W. C. Anderson, was opposed by Sir W. Essex, whose Liberalism usually keeps well to the rear-guard, as "a piece of sentimentality." To this Mr. Bonar Law demurred. The question was whether women would be useful, and where they would be useful. He hoped they would be added. Mr. Long said that in the regulations he "proposed to indicate to the tribunals that where suitable women were available they should be given representation," a nebulous recommendation, but still a recommendation. On this understanding the amendment was withdrawn.

Women's Suffrage Inevitable.

"I suppose," says a writer in *The Nation*, "most of the questions of inner politics in which we were interested before the war have suffered eclipse, or at least a sad waning of their old attraction. But there is one exception, and that one is Woman Suffrage. The other day I spoke with one of its most powerful opponents. He confessed to a total change of view. The Suffrage would be inevitable after the war. More, women should be in Parliament—he would like to see two in the Cabinet. They were wonderful—their adaptability, unselfishness, freshness of mind, organising skill. Men were making too great a mess of the world—they needed helpers without their prejudices, idleness, and self-indulgence. I listened and smiled."

Shutting Out Luxuries.

"The railways are so over-worked and so short of labour that they cannot handle their goods traffic, and so keep ships waiting and raise freights and prices; and yet they carry every day thousands of passengers who are travelling merely for their own amusement," says a writer in *The Times*, who advocates an all-round increase of 50 per cent. on the cost of railway and other travelling. The control of the railways is supposed to be in the hands of the Government, but there is no sign of any intention on their part of bringing about a measure of compulsory thrift which would cut two ways—by reducing spending, consumption of coal, and labour costs.

A still more wide-reaching measure of real national economy might be carried out by establishing an effective Government control of shipping. Freights are high; shippers take their cargoes as they please. There is nothing to prevent a shipowner from accepting a consignment of, say, tinned peaches, and refusing wheat. If the Government should decide that ships shall carry only what is necessary for the national existence and the effective prosecution of the war; that wheat, raw materials, and munitions of war shall take precedence of useless luxuries, they would exercise an automatic check upon spending in this country, which would act far more stringently than heavy import duties, and would moreover be less likely to cause friction and tariff wrangles with neutral countries. No one can deny our right to choose that necessities shall be imported in the first place.

Liberated from Education.

Two remarkable resolutions of the Oxfordshire Education Committee are recorded in the *Oxford Times* of January 22nd, says a writer in the *Westminster Gazette*:—

(1) "A circular letter has been received from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries regarding the provision of traihing for women in agricultural work, but the sub-committee have decided to take no action at present."

(2) "It was agreed that the resolution with reference to the necessity of liberating children from school attendance during periods of agricultural activity, backed by the sympathy of the Education Committee, should be sent out to the school attendance committees."

Women are not wanted on the land, it seems, in Oxfordshire, while children of any age may be "liberated" from education to work for the farmers. A proposal "that the age limit be left at twelve, and that the resolutions be not circulated to the attendance committees," was rejected by the Education Committee.

The First Woman Taxi-Cab Driver.

A licence for taxi-cab driving has been granted to a Manchester woman whose husband is serving as a soldier. She is taking up the work to make up for the shortage of drivers during the war. This is the first licence, says *The Manchester Guardian*, which has been issued to a woman.

Our Maternity Unit for Russian Refugees.

Next week we hope to publish an interview, written specially for THE COMMON CAUSE, with Dr. Mabel May, who is going out in charge of Our Maternity Unit for Refugees in Russia. Dr. May, who has been working in Serbia, and shared in the "300-mile trek" across the mountains to San Giovanni di Medua, gives a most interesting account of the women of Serbia.

At Royaumont.

THE GLOUCESTER BED.

Moga, latest tenant of the Gloucester Bed, is only half a Frenchman—legally, I suppose, he is not a Frenchman at all, being the son of a Spanish father. His home, however, is in Southern France, with his mother; and when the war broke out his French blood asserted itself. He presented himself at the Bureau de Recrutement, and took his place in the army. By profession he is a singer, and sings principally at café-concerts or music-halls in Paris. But you can tell by his accent, which smacks strongly of the South, that he is not Paris bred.

He has had luck at the front, he tells me; he is evidently a believer in luck. Twice in one day, during a bombardment of his trench, he was buried by falling earth—buried alive in the crumbling débris and dug out unhurt by his comrades. "There was luck for me," he says—talking fast and vividly, as becomes a man of the theatre—just as it was sheer bad luck which put one of his friends in the path of a shell which tore his head from his shoulders on his first day in the trenches.

Moga has been fighting in a "secteur" which has the reputation of being one of the worst on the front. He had seen his trench full of dead and dying men, and has trodden on the wounded where they lay. "So heavy was the bombardment," he told me, "that our daily soup had to be brought from four kilometres away, along lines of communication trenches; so you can imagine what it means to get a wounded man to the rear, to carry him all that distance before he can be properly tended."

He himself has never been hurt by so much as a splinter; but, as the result of the continuous standing in water, he suffered badly from "trench feet," and was sent to the rear on that account. He spent a month in another hospital before coming to Royaumont, only a few days ago.

THE CORNWALL BED.

When I asked Jean Santereau, of the "Cornwall Bed," what was his trade in civil life, he answered in English "blacksmith." That, however, was the only English word I could get from him, though he probably knows more if he could be induced to trot them out. As he and his comrades were recently stationed between an English regiment on the one hand and a Scottish regiment on the other, he has had a certain amount of opportunity of acquiring our language. The British troops, I gathered from him, are also making progress with their French. He told me quite a lot of them could say "allemand" and "souvenir."

Santereau has served in more than one branch of the army—the infantry, the artillery, and, of late, in the transport or "Escadron du train." It was probably owing to his "blacksmithing" antecedents that his work in the transports was chiefly in connection with horses; he talks with the feeling of the man who knows horses, of the sufferings of the poor beasts in war time. Horses imported from a warm climate, he said, feel the change to the winter of Northern France acutely; and he told me how it hurt him to see his charges go short of food, as happens now and then when the nearness of the firing-line makes transport of fodder difficult. The men are usually well enough provided for, but you have sometimes to cut your beasts down to a handful of hay, and watch them nibbling hungrily at the bark of a tree.

Santereau has served since the beginning of the war—in Belgium and Pas de Calais. He was admitted to Royaumont on October 19th, is a native of Paris, and is alone in the world, without kith or kin to visit him.

MALVERN W.S. BED.

Zanderigo, the occupant of the Malvern Bed in Blanche of Castile Ward, is a cheerful, well-mannered young man, who, in civil life, was employed as a "mecanician aviateur" in Paris, but who, from the outbreak of the war till he was wounded near Loos, on September 29th, served with his regiment as a telephonist. The position does not entail, as might be imagined, a comfortable billet in the rear of the fighting line; Zanderigo's telephoning has mostly been done from the trenches. And he has had his share of service, and very active service, too; was in the retreat from Belgium, and the defeat of the Belgians at the Marne; took part, with his regiment, in the furious fighting in the north, where he received the wound that deprived him of three of the fingers of his right hand. He already uses the left hand deftly enough, and has volunteered to write to the donors of his bed and inform them how comfortable he is.

Zanderigo is a great reader—always pleased with the loan of a book. He knows something about wireless-telegraphy, which, he tells me, he studied for pleasure; and he is an excellent amateur actor. His rendering of the heroine in a play performed by the patients at Christmas was quite the success of the piece.

The following is a translation of his letter of thanks :—

Madam,—Having to leave the Scottish Women's Hospitals of Royaumont (where I have just made a sojourn of three months, the consequence of a wound from a splinter of a shell received in the course of the Anglo-French offensive in Artois in September last, a wound which rendered necessary the amputation of the three first metacarpals of the right hand), I should like very much to thank you for the cordial welcome which I received, and for your very real kindness in putting at the disposition of our people conquered by grapeshot a bed.

The inimitable efforts of our surgeon-in-chief, Miss Ivens, together with the devoted care of all the personnel, have made it possible to give back to the cause dear to the Allies a great many defenders, and thus to prepare the grand victory of right over the brute force of the ferocious and blood-thirsty hordes let loose by Germany.

Let us hope that with peace we shall see these barbaric plans of despotism reduced to nothingness and sacred union triumphant for ever.

Assuring you of my sincere gratitude, I am, Madam, yours faithfully,

(Signed) Ed. V. Zanderigo,
Caporal telephoniste du 59ieme Regiment d'Infanterie.

Royaumont. January 17th, 1916.

EDINBURGH NATIONAL W.S. BED.

The "Chasseurs à pied," renowned for their marching, are all of them small men, and François Buisson, of the 42nd Battalion is no exception to the rule. If he were a Briton he would, doubtless, be one of the bantams. His age, he declares, is twenty, but to look at him no one would believe it; his height is a small fourteen, and his round face not very much older. He served seven months with his regiment before he was sent back to hospital two months ago; he comes from the Loire, plies the trade of a metal-worker, has a father and mother and one sister. Truth compels me to state that the little chap showed no great eagerness to return to the fighting line; Royaumont, he said, was exceedingly comfortable, and the trenches just the reverse. Here he could sleep quietly in his bed o' nights; there he had known what it was for three nights on end to do without sleep at all. From his point of view, therefore, it is doubtless a misfortune that he is recovering fast, and will probably be discharged in a day or two. His chubby face will probably lengthen when the "order of release" is pronounced.

He sent his best thanks to the donors of the bed; he is polite as well as chubby, and evidently liked in the ward, where he is anxious to make himself useful.

Cicely Hamilton.

GIRTON AND NEWNHAM UNIT.

Dr. Louise McIlroy writes from Salonika, on December 20th :—

"You will know by this time that we have reached this place in safety with all the staff and equipment, much to our relief. The French authorities, at my request, allowed us to stay as long as safety permitted, so as to give Mrs. Harley time to have a place here ready for us. She and Dr. Keer and Miss Percival came down ahead to choose ground for the Hospital while I took care of the Unit as we still had patients in. We got all our patients off and all our equipment, and we really felt it was a score, as the guns seemed to be getting nearer every day. Now, just after we left, Ghevgeli was bombarded, and our factory building in flames. I never realised the horrors of war until I got to the front. Those villages becoming evacuated daily as the enemy got nearer, the roads full of droves of refugees, with their donkeys laden with their household goods, followed by their dogs and children! One village, which we visited a few days before we left, had such a deserted look, the dogs howling in front of their empty homes. Dr. Keer picked up a cat, and she began to purr immediately. We have her with us here, a very happy animal. The doors of the churches were open, and beautiful carved wood and vestments just left for the Bulgars. I have never seen anything so sad, and shall never forget it. Along the road the donkeys and dogs were lying dead or dying of exhaustion and hunger."

Everyone trekking down through Serbia has the same tale. It is one long procession of homeless refugees, and it is comforting to turn to Dr. Blair's latest letter, dated December 10th, to read of the progress of our Hospital for them at Ajaccio.

"The Hospital is taken, and to-day the work of getting it in order was begun. It is really a delightful place in a glorious position, looking straight across the sea to the mountains opposite, and it has quite a lot of accommodation. I think we are lucky to get such a suitable building in such a good position. It will make a charming Hospital, in spite of the fact that there are no luxuries like hot water, or baths, or electric light.

"We hope to have the Hospital quite finished in two weeks, and fully occupied, but we expect to begin to use some rooms in a few days. At present we have fitted up two rooms at one of the Refugee Centres, one as a general ward, and one as a maternity ward. There are a good many maternity cases to come soon, so we are anxious to get into our proper quarters as soon as possible. Most of our sick, so far, have been men, but we have had a woman in the ward occasionally with a screen round her bed. The out-patients also come into the ward for attendance and dressings; so it is a much-used place at present.

"I have been asked by the various authorities to be the chief medical officer for all the Serbs in the island. The French chief medical officer leaves me quite free as regards the medical care of the Serbs, but will give me any help I require. I may have to go to Bastia occasionally, when they send Serbs there, to settle and supervise the medical arrangements."

INTERNED UNITS.

Although Headquarters in Edinburgh have received no further communication from Drs. Inglis and Hutchison, friends of other members of the Units have had letters and postcards which, while containing little or no information, show that our people are being well treated and are busy.

The Making of Martha.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MADAM,—It is rather curious to note, in your last issue, the contrasting advice given us by two women writers. Miss Wilcox would have us walk the way of Mary, of creative work. "On that road," she writes, "we are already far behind." Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, on the other hand, wishes more of us to follow Martha by doing for ourselves the domestic work of our houses.

The question is, do these goals lie far apart, or can we reach both by the one path? Mrs. Steel thinks we can; she has herself, she tells us, "done every servant's work in the house from start to finish, and found it light beyond compare," and has always besides "had leisure to write silly novels between times." (These are, of course, her own words.)

There are numbers of other women, however, who have watched with joy the growing tendency to specialisation in the beautiful work of home-making on the part of those women who love it, and who have recently been able, after years of muddling "servant questions," to feel that the new schools of cookery and domestic science were at last providing them with well-trained, interested young helpers, who had themselves selected this for their daily work.

This has resulted in the release of those women whose work lies in other spheres from what to them were irritating daily burdens, and many of us have seen in the coveted leisure thus obtained an essential condition, hitherto denied to women, of that creative work which Miss Wilcox tells us we have so far failed to do.

If the "women of the upper classes," referred to by your correspondent, are to do without servants, it will be a further blow to what is already a backward and badly-organised industry, and the increased shortage of capable servants will press even more heavily than it does now on the women of small means. It is a commonplace that the working-class woman has the grayest of gray lives; the women of the lower middle class have a heavy time, too; and whereas the women of the upper class, when they entered new worlds as professional women, or what not, were able to a large extent to free themselves from the domestic duties that would otherwise have filled their lives, great numbers of women of small means have had to shoulder a double burden, and to take upon themselves at the same time their new work outside the home, while continuing, through poor salaries or the lack of well-trained young servants, to do for themselves innumerable little tasks from which men are free.

My own observation leads me to think that in servantless houses the work is never entirely done by one or two members, but is always shared by all the women resident in the house during the hours they are at home, and one hears speeches like this received as a matter of course: "Yes, it was rather awkward for us that Martha sprained her foot, but fortunately Mary was at home having her holidays, so we managed quite well." I have known, though rarely, a "home-sister" who would, as a matter of course, cook her working-sister's evening meal, clear it, and "wash-up," take coals to her room for a fire because she had a cold, and afterwards sit down to a pile of her "holey" stockings, without expecting aid; but she who can accept such service without insisting on helping is a rarer spirit still. Generations of ancestors make such a course impossible.

The woman-worker, from whom "virtue has gone forth" during the day, often has not the energy to take the "intelligent interest" demanded by Mrs. F. A. Steel, but a wearisome irritation comes only too easily, and it is for a doctor (a woman-doctor) to say whether heating up her evening soup is work "light beyond compare" to the woman who feels she really must scream if the gas burns wrong.

The result of the mass of petty extra duties demanded of women is either the drudge or, if the worker manages to keep her head above water, a very capable organising Martha. Now, the organising type of mind, however useful, is essentially uncreative; it makes the wheels run smoothly, but it does not guide them into new countries; and it can so easily, alas, become a tyrant instead of a servant, and censure the sweet and rare Mary, who has chosen the better part, but whose wings may so easily be broken.

I think it was in THE COMMON CAUSE that I read a comment on the unfairness of a comparison between so-called "women's labour" and that of the man who has behind him what the woman who takes his place often lacks—"years of training"—to fit him for responsibility, and "hundreds of good square meals." We might also add scores of leisured hours, breathing-spaces, and freedom from petty, compulsory tasks.

I have taught for ten years in secondary schools, and I know that while most schoolboys of that class are, on the whole, freed from extraneous work, the girls, from the fourth to the sixth forms, must in many cases do their own mending, iron their own blouses, hurry "straight home" to set the table for tea, prepare their home-work with an ear attentive to the noises of the children, and must "put baby to bed" at the proper time. This is, of course, very good for them in some ways; they are useful, responsible little women, but it is not a good training for a future of "creative work"; and countless women, with the genius for such, must have been sacrificed in the past to "practical tasks."

I remember, early one evening, being with a student friend, when a member of the household came to ask if she would kindly have the kettle boiling at eleven o'clock for the return of some theatre-goers. When she left my friend turned to me sadly: "It sounds so stupid I hardly dare say it," she remarked, "but the thought of that kettle will ruin my whole evening's work."

Our plea to Miss Wilcox is that we have had too many kettles in our women's lives, and we want more leisure and more spaces. Once, day-dreaming with a class of little twelve-year-olds on the wonderful song of the Pied Piper, which piped to each one of what he most longed to have, "I know what it would have sung of to me," said a big-eyed and very untidy little girl; "it would have sung of a great, big bare place full o' books and nobody there but me." It was childish and a little selfish, no doubt, but in her eyes was the tragedy of a Mary in a world found too full of Marthas.

So, if the women whose lives have hitherto been so full of the leisure we working-women have so vainly thirsted after, can do nothing more after it all than clean and cook, let them shut up their houses and do, not their own household work, but ours; or let them open quiet, restful hostels for toiling women. For we of the ranks know the truth of what Miss Wilcox says: "The ultimate duty of a human being is to use his highest powers, even sometimes at the cost of sacrificing his lower ones." And it will be the very falsest economy if "women's war work" means—and the danger is great—the work of our lower powers only. Until we women have found leisure after our daily work to think out for ourselves some at least of the terrible problems the war has laid open for us to see, if we lift our heads to look at them, we literally cannot afford the time to undertake new tasks for our hands at home.

MARGARET WEDDELL.

The New Russia.

The Czar astonished the world by his mandate closing the State vodka shops, the first effect of which was that the Russian armies were mobilised in three weeks instead of twelve, and were invading Prussia before the Kaiser could turn round in force. This action was not so autocratic as it appeared, for he knew that many of his people had been for years vainly petitioning for the closing of State vodka shops.

It was in 1894 that the Czar and Count de Witte started their great scheme of nationalising the sale of vodka. Their procedure was first to suppress by prohibition, without payment or any compensation, the 100,000 existing drink shops, and then to open some 50,000 State vodka shops for off-sale only. Strict regulations were made, and as a considerable percentage of the profits were allocated for temperance work, great reforms were expected. (The State did not take over distilleries, it merely bought vodka from the distilleries, rectified it carefully, and sold it.)

The Minister of Finance, finding the traffic helpful to his revenue, continued to open other vodka shops in new neighbourhoods. Hitherto, the villagers, by their votes, could decide whether to have a drink shop or not, but against the State shop they were powerless. Year by year the people became more and more demoralised and impoverished by vodka bought in the State shop and drunk at home or in the streets. Russian newspapers of 1906 stated: "In the Indirect Taxation Department hundreds of petitions are being received containing resolutions passed by peasant communities throughout Russia requesting the abolition of the Crown public-houses in the villages." All was in vain, because the Minister of Finance opposed such reforms. The City of Samara (population 250,000) offered to pay the Government the full amount of revenue received from their vodka sales if the traffic were prohibited. Even this offer was refused. The revenue from vodka increased till the State was drawing £100,000,000 a year from this source. Count de Witte realised, in 1912, that his scheme was doing great harm instead of good, and appealed to the Grand Council of State "to undo the serious mischief perpetrated by nationalising the vodka traffic." He dramatically exclaimed: "Help correct the mistakes which Witte committed, mistakes which are leading Russia to ruin."

Next year, 1913, the Czar, after a tour of investigation among his people, dismissed the Finance Minister and appointed M. Barck in his place, addressing to him the following proclamation: "I have come to the firm conviction that the duty lies upon me, before God and Russia, to introduce into the management of the State finances, and of the economic problems of my country, fundamental reforms for the welfare of my beloved people. It is not meet that the welfare of the Exchequer should be dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of numbers of my loyal subjects."

M. Barck, in January, 1914, introduced reforms which in the first six months closed 1,149 drink shops, with a loss to the revenue of £260,416.

Meantime, the Temperance Bill (which had been repeatedly rejected from 1907 to 1913) was carried in the Duma and sent to the Council of Empire. The Council not only passed but strengthened it. This new law, of January, 1914, granted full local option to provincial, city, or village councils to restrict or prohibit the sale of liquor. It granted to women the same right to vote as men, and though many peasant women could not read they understood the drink question, and gladly helped to vote it down. By this local option law, Mr. Stephen Graham says, many districts had voted out the drink, months before the war, and a man might have to go twenty-eight miles to procure intoxicating drink.

Then, in August, came the Czar's prohibition during mobilisation, which, in thirty days, had so transformed the people that it was prolonged for the duration of the war. This new order of the Czar was celebrated by great demonstrations of joy.

The Grand Duke Constantine, on October 26th, 1914, presented a petition from Labour men to the Czar, which asked him to make the prohibition absolute. The Czar replied by telegram: ". . . . I have decided to abolish for ever the Government sale of vodka in Russia.—Nicholas."

Thus ends, after a disastrous history of nearly twenty years, the largest experiment of a Government-owned monopoly of the spirit traffic that has ever been tried. Nothing having been paid for this traffic, it provided a huge revenue, but at the cost of the people's welfare.

The Czar's action closed the vodka shops, but the people, by their local option votes, have ended the sale of other drinks—beer, wine, and spirits throughout that vast land. The spirit of the people has been shown by great demonstrations of rejoicing. Even in the Duma a reference to this reform evoked "a scene of indescribable enthusiasm, the House rising and singing the National Hymn." The State Controller enumerated to the Duma the blessings already wrought by prohibition, and how it had "linked the whole country with the fighting fronts, thereby creating a source of national self-confidence and steadfastness." The social conditions of the people have been completely changed. Crime has so decreased that few police are needed. The number of fires were half those of the previous year. Peasants who used to spend money and time drinking now ask for reading-rooms. Musical instruments and cheap books have been bought up. Three hundred people's palaces are being erected at £500 each. Shops that sold vodka are put to useful purpose. Savings banks have to be increased and new ones opened. The increase in savings for the year, September, 1914-15, was R.700,000,000 (£74,374,375) more than the previous year. The productivity of labour has increased 30 to 50 per cent. Soldiers have better health than in the Japanese War, and 85 per cent. of wounded return to duty. (cp. 65 per cent. of British wounded return.) Children are well-fed and clothed, houses and villages clean as never before. In fact, a *New Russia* has come into existence, and the people, in their newly-found freedom, are pervaded by a great spirit of happiness and thankfulness, even though still at war.

Harriet M. Johnson.

A Review of Women's Work.

Readers of The Common Cause should not miss the January number of the *Quarterly Review*, which contains a survey of the work done for "War Relief and War Service," by Mrs. Fawcett. It is a chapter in the history of the war to which we can turn with pleasure and pride, and perhaps we may dare to own it to ourselves, with even a certain sense of surprise. For it shows the British voluntary workers capable of discipline, quick to combine, swift to adapt themselves to the needs of the hour, carrying out their programme skilfully and thriftily, and showing, in short, all the qualities supposed to be produced and fostered only by the "organisation" which has been too exclusively associated with kultur and State control. Among the most striking and interesting instances given by Mrs. Fawcett is the system of workrooms established by the Central Committee for Women's Employment and National Relief Fund Local Representative Committees. "The workrooms came into existence and passed out of it again when the need for them came to an end, with less disturbance of ordinary employment than has attended any previous effort on a similar scale." Quite as remarkable as a successful adaptation of means to an end was the N.U.W.S. Societies' Professional Women's Patriotic Fund, which helped educated women to find work through the long difficult months which followed the outbreak of war. Men were withdrawn for the Army and new occupations thrown open to women. The N.U.W.S.S. supplied the demand from the carefully-prepared registers drawn up by the National Union, and did this so successfully that at the end of a year there was no further need for the fund, and it was closed. The history of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals is familiar to all our readers. And many also know of the work of the Voluntary Aid Detachments. The military authorities, after experience of V.A.D. methods, have grown positively anxious to replace, as far as possible, the male personnel by women in every department. The management of the V.A.D.s, as also of the Hospital Supply Depôts, has been marked by ingenuity and economical management. The Hospital Depôts, managed by women, "are thrift incarnate, models of capable administration compared with which the wasteful management of military camps should cause those responsible to hang their heads with shame." Among the gains won through the ordeal of war, Mrs. Fawcett notes hopefully the beginnings of a better understanding between class and class, through the "love, trust, and comradeship" officers and men have learned to feel for each other, and the new experiences of educated workers who have gone into the factories or on to farms where labour is short. The industrial efficiency of women has proved one of the surprises of the war, and the very marked ability which has characterised their administration on a large scale has shown what an immense part they are prepared to play in bringing about a much needed revolution in national economy.

News from Abroad.

The January number of *Jus Suffragii* contains a valuable article on "The Education of Indian Women," in which it is pointed out that at present the women, for lack of education, stand in the way of progress. "Conservative by instinct, as always, wedded to the worst as well as the best of customs which are theirs by inheritance, they champion the old order against the new by ceaseless protestations or sullen resistance." For lack of women-doctors, too, there is immense suffering and mortality among women and children.

Among the news from France are an article on the Bill for giving women the right to sit on family councils and to act as guardians of children, and some notes on sweated women-workers, for whose protection legislation has lately been passed.

An article on Woman Suffrage in Australia shows what women's influence has been as a voter and the benefit to the community from their enfranchisement. The number contains many other interesting items.

Correspondence.

STATE REGISTRATION FOR TRAINED NURSES AN URGENT NECESSITY.

MADAM,—War does not only comprise the struggle on the battlefield—the killing, the wounding, and the nerve-shattering, but very largely also, the gentle, and *skilled* art of nursing. Without this compensating element, the horrors of this unprecedented war (any war) would be increased a hundredfold. I claim, therefore, for my beloved profession, the right at all times, but at this time more especially, of due consideration for its professional needs. To be concise, I will briefly state, without fear of contradiction from truthful people, that nothing but the highest skill and considerable experience in nursing, is good enough for our heroic soldiers and sailors who are risking their lives by land and sea. In the present chaotic state of nursing affairs, we cannot offer any guarantee to the wounded that they will be nursed by qualified women. Untrained and trained share that great responsibility. It is not at all surprising that the Hon. Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Joint War Committee, has "been struck by the total lack of organisation among the various authorities responsible for the training of nurses, and for the need for organisation among the nurses themselves." We have known this for many years, and the simple and only way to remedy the evil, is for everyone interested in the professional education of the nurse, to use all their influence in getting the Bill for State Registration passed into law as quickly as possible; in the interests of the sick in the first place, but also in fairness to the trained nurses themselves, who have been patiently asking for this urgent reform for over twenty-five years.

The words I have quoted are embodied in a circular letter written by Mr. Stanley, which has been widely circulated. He goes on to propose a scheme of Voluntary versus *State* Registration, and to establish a College of Nursing to be incorporated under the Board of Trade. Our profession—the indispensable *Aid* Society to the State Registered medical profession—is worthy of a higher status, and firmer basis than this. The scheme, which is autocratic and unsound, is a serious menace to the liberty of the nurse, besides being inimical to the best interests of the sick. Mr. Stanley must know, or might easily know, that the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, an independent, self-governing body, has long been in existence; it seems strange, not to say discourteous, that such an important body should not have been first consulted. At one point Mr. Stanley enumerates various professions which are governed by its members. I quote his words:—

> "Just as the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, through the Conjoint Board, organise the teaching and examination of medical students, as the Chartered Institutes of Accountants of surveyors, engineers, and other bodies, as barristers and solicitors organise the teaching and examining of candidates for entrance to their respective professions, so do I feel most strongly that now is the right time for some such movement in the nursing profession."

And he goes on gravely to propose how we shall *not* govern our own profession! This interference and continued opposition to the great principle involved in State Registration is becoming intolerable. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, after taking exhaustive evidence for and against, pronounced in favour of the principle ten years ago! I would like to make a strong appeal to all Suffragists. "*Come over and help us.*" We are strongly supported by the medical and nursing professions, but we want the laity to realise their corporate responsibility in this matter. If the laity had supported us in the past, the struggle for freedom and justice would have been over long ago. A College of Nursing was proposed by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Editor of *British Journal of Nursing*, and a woman of great ability and expert knowledge, many years ago; it is certainly questionable taste to rob her of her original idea.

How can any self-respecting woman be anything but an ardent Suffragist?

If readers are interested they can obtain further particulars from the *Britiish Journal of Nursing*, January 8th and 15th.

BEATRICE KENT,
Member State Registration Society.

MANCHESTER HOSPITAL UNIT FOR AJACCIO.

MADAM,—May I draw the attention of your readers to alterations which have become necessary in the plans of the committee entrusted with the organisation of the Manchester and District Federation Field Hospital. The original intention was to provide a field hospital for Serbia, but owing to the calamitous termination of the recent campaign in that country after heroic resistance by the Serbian Army, the present pressing need is to provide adequate hospital accommodation for the Serbian refugees. As your readers are aware, Dr. Blair is now in charge of a hospital for Serbians at Ajaccio, in Corsica.

At the last meeting of the committee the following resolution was passed: "That this committee recommends that as it is now impossible to send a field hospital to Serbia itself, the suggestion of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee should be adopted, and that the funds and goods in hand now and those to be collected hereafter be given to the hospital at Ajaccio for sick or wounded Serbian refugees, with a military wing to be established when possible; the hospital to be called the Manchester and District Federation Unit." It is estimated that the upkeep of the hospital will amount to £400 per month, and in order to render adequate help the committee still need £1,500, for which we now make an urgent appeal.

Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, D. Drummond Fraser, Esq., Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Spring-gardens, Manchester; or to me, at Women's Suffrage Office, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.

MABEL CHAPMAN,
Hon. Secretary.

LONDON SOCIETY'S RECEPTIONS.

The following appeal is being issued to members of the London Society:—

"It is proposed to hold two simple receptions for the delegates to the N.U. Council on the evenings of February 17th and 18th at the Society's workshops (5 and 7, Johnson-street, Notting Hill Gate, W.), in order not only to give an opportunity for social intercourse, but also to make the work known to a wide circle of friends who have so far had no chance of seeing for themselves the exceptionally interesting nature of the new experiment.

"I am writing now to ask if you will be so very kind as to promise some gift (tea, coffee, cake, butter, &c.) towards the refreshments, and also, if possible, the services of one of your maids.

"It would be a great convenience if you could let us know by February 8th whether you can help in this way, and if so, exactly what you can provide or how long your maid could help. We will then send you notice with as little delay as possible in regard to where to send the things and where your maid should report herself. You will, of course, understand that in the circumstances all the arrangements will be of as plain and inexpensive a character as possible.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) O. W. ROBINSON."

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

He that hath so many causes of joy, and so great, is very much in love with sorrow and peevishness, who loves all these pleasures, and chooses to sit down upon his little handful of thorns.

Jeremy Taylor.

HALVE YOUR HOUSEWORK

BY USING THE **AYAH** CHEMICAL

DUST CLOTH.

For dusting and polishing furniture, woodwork, or any varnished surface the Ayah Chemical Dust Cloth is the most wonderful article of the kind ever invented. **It dusts and polishes in one operation,** doing better work, in less time, than is possible in any other way.

The ordinary duster simply sends the dust flying.

The Ayah Dust Cloth absorbs it. You can't shake the dust out of the Ayah Cloth. Rinsing it in warm water will cleanse it. The Ayah Dust Cloth cannot scratch. It is oil-less and lintless. Will last many months, and **keeps furniture brilliant.**

Send P.O. for 1/- and if after 10 days you do not find it invaluable, return it and we will refund your money.

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

Can be obtained from the CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD., MAPLES, Ltd., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,

Chief Office: **254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.**

Exhibitor at British Silk Exhibition, 1912. Established 50 Years.

We are celebrated for Cleaning and Dyeing

COURT DRESSES, DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES, CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS, :: :: AND GLOVES. :: ::

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, :: AND CRETONNES. ::

Owing to our having a large reserve of colours at the outbreak of the war, we are in a position to dye in all the following colours:—Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Purple, Mauve, Dark Violet, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Dark Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Claret, Plum, Dark Grey, and Black.

The finest and purest pre-war colours absolutely guaranteed.

Special attention is given to Mourning orders.

Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Typewriting and Shorthand.

(Miss Mildred Ransom.)

Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries. Careful attention given to each pupil.

Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.

Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.

195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.

Telephone - - 6302 Paddington.

Do You want Electric Light in Your Home?

Send for Lowest Estimates to—

BURSTON, SUTTON & Co.,

87, Bishopsgate, E.C.

ESTIMATES FREE. Telephone No.: LONDON WALL 433.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

QUARTERLY COUNCIL

WILL BE HELD AT

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

ON

Monday, January 31st, 1916, at 3 p.m.

Members of the Society will be admitted as visitors without the right of voting.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A

COMMON CAUSE FOUNTAIN PEN.

Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Packed in N. U. colours. Price, with postage 3/8.—Manager, "C.C." 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone: Victoria 7544. | Price 1d. | Tel. Address: "Homosum, Vic, London." Press Tels.: Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Unpatriotic Fashions.

It is the general opinion that dresses will be very expensive in the coming season.—*The Times.*

An article on the Spring Fashions in *The Times* of January 24th is a very curious document. It is so obviously addressed to a very small minority—indeed, to women so inaccessible to the thought of national needs, so completely unable to give their minds to the larger things of life, that it might be supposed to be without importance. But all the same it is significant. Every line speaks of a new extravagance. "A great increase in the width of skirts"; "increase of *fine hand-work* in the making of them; and a pulling-in of the waist. . . . With the new waist-line . . . a perfect trousseau" of new clothes and "dainty under-garments" will be necessary. "All of which," continues the writer, complacently, "is good for trade (*sic*). Ever so many little things are wanted for the finishing-off of the coming fashions that they represent a small fortune." Nor is this all. We are warned to be prepared "to face these things," and to decide what we can afford, because the big dressmakers "will not confuse business with sentiment," and "to think for a moment that they will come down in price would be to enter a fool's paradise."

These threatening announcements deserve some consideration. Only a year ago these same big dressmakers suddenly proclaimed that there should be a drastic change in our dresses. They bore down all opposition. Skirts, which had been scanty and tight, were suddenly made very wide indeed. Manufacturers and dressmakers together pleaded that we were not using enough dress materials. They said a complete change of fashion was absolutely necessary—for their benefit! Making work, in war-time, for the sake of work! In the previous six years of peace and scanty skirts, workers on petticoats had suffered from the lack of demand—but the big dressmakers only found it out in 1914. Last year women grumbled and economists lectured, but we submitted. After all, the tight dresses were inconvenient. But the new wide ones proved more inconvenient still. Exactly when women were taking up men's work on the land, or driving motors, or walking long distances daily in all weathers, the heavy, flapping widths of totally superfluous cloth might have been a device of malice to hamper their every movement. "You can have no idea," said a young mother, who this winter has taken out her babies herself in the perambulator, "of the difference these wide skirts make in fatigue, and of the mud and moisture they collect!" And this spring we are to have "a further increase of width," "frilled petticoats," and "lacy underwear"! We owe the "big dressmakers" no gratitude.

"The clear-sighted and determined women, of whom England can boast a great many," once more to quote the writer of the article, "will not hesitate to re-arrange their dressing-budget." It is profoundly to be hoped that they will assert themselves, and refuse on their part "to confuse business with sentiment!" There is no reason under heaven why big dressmakers, male and female, should regard themselves at any time as anything but servants of the public. There is no reason on earth why women should dress to please their dressmakers. There is every reason why we should dress ourselves for the work we have in hand; and our work, in or out of our homes is the nation's work. Nor ought any skilled woman to be asked to squander her energies on "fine hand work" and "lacy" fragilities. The war has taught us so much, at least, of political economy.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Re-planning Our Lives.

VIII.—THE BREAKDOWN OF CONVENTIONS.

I doubt if there is any special point of view from which I, as a commercial solicitor and man of business, view the present call for economy; but I would emphasise its need in the strongest terms. Our country's accumulated wealth is in this war being consumed and destroyed with great rapidity. Much of our labour, which in ordinary times would be producing food and goods, is now in the Army, is producing nothing, and necessarily, has to be fed and clothed and its dependants supported at the expense of the country. Every wise person will face the situation resolutely at once and consume as little as possible, whether of goods or the labour of others.

In the past we justified our expenditure on luxuries on the ground that we were finding employment for the others. That argument won't wash now; there is not now enough labour in the country to do the really necessary work. And even when the war is over we must bend our energies to finding work that will be productive and increase the country's wealth, and not merely provide luxuries and superfluities for the well-to-do.

The use of motor-cars for pleasure purposes is an obvious illustration. But we might take golf as another. Golf is a fine recreation but is, after all, only a game. Surely every able-bodied golfer, man or woman, and every caddy would be better employed now in finding recreation by helping a farmer, working in a garden, or cultivating a plot of land, and so adding to the food supply of the nation.

Sharing our Houses.

I am not one of those who think it is necessarily wise, from the national point of view, for a man at once to leave a large house and move into a small one. If such a course were generally adopted we should soon have a good number of empty large houses and an even greater scarcity than at present of small houses. When the war is over there will be little money available for building new houses; we must utilise to the best advantage those which we have. Instead of moving, the owner of the large house should try to fill its rooms by getting others to share them with him. Two families (say, of two brothers) might join together in one house; or there must be many widows of fallen officers who would be only too glad to take rooms in a large house for themselves and their children, and to contribute towards the cost of housekeeping. I am not suggesting that it would be all plain sailing; the members of the co-operative household will have to be carefully assorted, or else there will be friction. Meals would have to be taken in common, but in fair-sized houses each family could have its own private sitting-room. There should also be openings for the owner of the large house to reduce expenses and use his rooms by taking in some of the enormous class of educated women who are now earning their own living away from home as teachers, bank and commercial clerks and in a great variety of capacities.

Another result of the demand for economy must be the breaking down of the many conventions which are allowed in this country to decide what a "gentleman" or "lady" may or may not do in the way of manual labour. I remember some years ago meeting in Western Canada, an elderly gentleman, a member of a well-known English mercantile family. He had a good house and garden overlooking a beautiful lake; he and his wife and family lived there in great simplicity, doing most of the household work themselves. I learnt that he was an adept at household duties, and made all the beds. His brothers at home would have regarded it as impossible to do such a thing. He told me that on no account would he return to England and lose the freedom he found in Canada. If nothing else will teach us that work is not dishonorable perhaps dire necessity will do so.

It will behove us in future to be more careful about our investments. The prosperity of a country depends first on its savings, and, secondly, on how they are applied. In the past a large portion of the nation's savings have been wasted by being invested in wild-cat schemes and unproductive enterprises. One wonders, for instance, how many hundreds of millions of good English money have during the last fifty years been sunk in mines and mining machinery and plant in different parts of the world which have never produced a penny in return. Better keep your money on deposit with a well-managed bank which will finance only honest enterprises than risk it in speculations of which you know little. It will be of great importance that any savings we are able to make in the future shall be applied in developing our own Colonies or in useful ways here, *e.g.*, in building houses in our own agricultural districts, and otherwise assisting in turning to far better account than at present our own soil, which, with proper labour and more capital, could be made far more productive than it is now.

A PROVINCIAL LAWYER.

IX.—ADDING TO THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION.

MADAM,—One point in connection with the "Re-planning of our Lives" I should like to emphasise, and it is a point on which Suffrage women and our organisation can be specially useful. It is the urgent need, not only of our making as little demand as possible on the restricted amount of labour there is now in our country and on our capital in the purchase of imports, by economising in our purchasing and by buying no unnecessary things, but of doing our utmost to add to our country's productiveness and efficiency.

An organisation like ours, working unitedly and with definite and clear ideas, can do much (and is already doing something) to bring more women into productive and necessary work, to ensure that women shall be given opportunities for training, that women of ability and capacity shall be more used than they are yet, that they shall get work for which they are eminently fitted, and so help to ensure the wisest economy there is, a full use of every individual's capacities in the State.

The thorough care and efficient training of every child is a part of the sound constructive work of national economy with which every Suffragist agrees.

We are flinging away in millions a day the stored-up labour of years past, and we are pledging for years to come the labours of our people in our loans, and not only self-denial and saving—which we must have, or this war will end in the stalemate every thinking person dreads—but increased productiveness on our part is absolutely essential. Those who add to our productiveness and efficiency are doing a great service.

As to the practical question of how to go about the re-planning of our incomes, I think it is quite impossible for anyone to dictate exact ways of saving to others, but we can ask ourselves "What we would retrench on if our incomes were suddenly reduced by one-half or one-third?" That has happened to thousands of people. Thousands of us, long before the war, have had to re-organise our lives to suit very greatly-reduced incomes, and to cut our coat according to less cloth. What thousands have done from necessity (and discovered often it was infinitely good for them) we can surely do now in our millions for our country. Not everyone can cut down drastically, but everyone can do something, and it is a question for our conscience and our honour how much we can do and how faithfully we do it.

I have a letter from France, written about three months ago, which says: "And, besides, we here are trying to retrench. Every penny saved might mean a fraction of a second off the war. . . . We try to be as economical as we can."

That is from a soldier who, in that and other letters, tells of wading thigh-high in water for four hours to reach the trenches, of standing knee-deep in water six days and six nights on end in the trenches, of trying to bind up casualties in that sea of mud and cold, of giving them morphia to keep them quiet till the night falls, of burying, on misty mornings, the dead that have lain a year on "no-man's land," and of seeing men killed beside them. Our soldiers are enduring almost unendurable things, are giving their youth, their hopes—everything they have to give. It seems a very small thing to ask of our people at home that they shall not make our men's sacrifices in vain through luxury and selfishness.

I am convinced our people—the women especially, who always give so much—only require to be told what is needed to make the necessary sacrifices, not only willingly but with that cheerful joy in tackling hard things that is the glory of our soldiers.

After all, there is just as much amusement and a great deal more real satisfaction in making money go far as in making it go fast.

HELEN FRASER.

WORKING CLASS EXTRAVAGANCE: An Apology.

Will you publish this short apologia (writes a correspondent) for the working-people who are spending so recklessly just now money that the country will need, and they also, badly enough, by and by? I think it would help to stem the mischief if we saw more clearly the subtle, almost psychological, causes that underlie it.

We lecture and write articles on the need for economy, and the real spenders, among the people at all events, never either read or hear us. Yet it is not that they are just callous; they are suddenly expected to realise great issues, and to think largely, and they have never learnt to do either; nor till now has anyone tried to help them to, except through the Adult Schools, Friends of Women's Suffrage, and the Co-operative Guilds, &c.

It is always the women, too, to whom we preach; but they never see men deny themselves anything they want if they can get it, either in their own class or in the classes above them. People are willing and ready to do the right thing as soon as they can be made really to understand. But how patiently and sympathetically we have to go to work to make them see things as we want them to!

As there is a reference to extravagance in Birmingham in this week's COMMON CAUSE, I thought a few details about Birmingham expenditure might be interesting.

The city is passing through a time of the most unprecedented prosperity; many thousands of girl-workers have poured into the district since the war began from the Black Country, and even from so far away as the Channel Islands; and mere children, straight from school, can draw wages which two years ago would not have been paid to girls of eighteen. But it is not "ladies" who are "buying freely expensive things." In fact, you distinguish the better-class people by their very shabby clothes; it is what is known as the "factory population," including, of course, the munition workers. And they are not buying *sham* jewellery; they are buying *real;* real furs, also, and so much poultry that it is almost impossible for the people who used to eat these things to acquire a modest chicken on a rare occasion.

It is said that working-men from the Black Country hire motor-cars and drive into Birmingham to book dress-seats in the theatres for the pantomime! But there is an explanation of this sad recklessness. For one thing, the accustomed standard of living for the working people is so low that when they really have money they do not know how to spend it. The wages they are earning at present, in view of the prevailing high prices, would be none too much if they used them to procure decent and healthy homes, with good beds, and blankets, and a sufficiency of suitable underclothing.

But they are, unfortunately, too accustomed to overcrowding in wretched back-to-back houses, without sinks, or baths, or even water. They have nowhere possible to keep clothes beyond the irreducible minimum; they cannot even store more than a hundredweight of coal at a time. Their only idea of using money is to enjoy pleasures, eat rich food, and to copy the dress of the class to which their employers belong. They do not read or go to hear lectures on economy, and no one has taught them how to save or spend wisely; how could they, who have never had anything to save or to spend, have learned to do either wisely? They are buying pianos and gramophones, however—their one idea of refinement in the home.

That they have a right spirit, as far as they understand right, is shown by the fact that in all this immense city we have now only 200 children taking advantage of the Education Department's excellent free dinners; and the scheme by which children are helped to save at the schools reports greatly increased amounts received.

Many members of our Suffrage Society are assisting with provident schemes. We are, also, again holding Food Economy Lectures, and are lending the services of our expert lecturer to the Citizens' Committee.

One woman voiced the feeling of many, in speaking to a "Provident Lady" the other day: "What is the use of buying useful things for the house," she said; "we shall only have to pledge them again when the bad times come; but if you've been to the Picture House or had a good dinner, well they can't take it off you again."

It is not sheer self-indulgence or callous indifference: it is just want of knowledge and want of thought that causes the greater part of the recklessness. They have longed for certain things all their lives; now they can have them, and they cannot be made all at once to see why they should not get them.

CAROL RING.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON.
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS HELEN WRIGHT.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

The Annual Council Meeting will be held on February 17th and 18th at Chelsea Town Hall.

Our Active Service Fund.

The Treasurer's Annual Report, which is now in the printer's hands, to be ready for the Annual Council Meetings, is a little masterpiece of vivid presentation of the year's war work, carried on with ever renewed energy, and in spite of a constantly diminishing bank account. Funds have fallen off because they have been diverted to the Scottish Women's Hospitals, to Maternity Centres, and to a thousand-and-one other social and philanthropic forms of work that claimed the sympathy and support of our members, and therefore great economies have been effected. But do not let us economise entirely away our great Society at Headquarters, which is the inspiration and guide of our local work, and which is ever ready, as at present in its organisation of the Polish Maternity Unit, to initiate and organise new and helpful work for the nation. Local Association and individual members must not forget the needs at Headquarters, and they are begged to make an effort now and then to send a donation, large or small (nothing is too small to be of use), to our Active Service Fund.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	319	3	5
Received from January 17th to 22nd, 1916:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss F. R. Wilkinson	1	1	0
Miss Elsie Blomfield		2	6
Mrs. Snow		1	0
Miss Charlotte Ellis	1	0	0
Miss C. Cochrane		10	0
Mrs. J. P. Thomasson	10	0	0
Mrs. J. M. Brownlow		5	0
Mrs. Heitland	2	2	0
Miss Evelyn Lamport	5	0	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
East Herts W.S.S.	2	2	0
Oldham W.S.S.	4	7	6
Sheffield W.S.S.	2	10	0
Orcadian W.S.S.		15	0
Rotherham W.S.S.		10	0
Crowthorne W.S.S.		10	9
Newton-le-Willows W.S.S. ...		5	3
Weybridge and District W.S.S.		12	6
Camberley and District W.S.S.	1	0	9
Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association	1	1	0
Brecon W.S.S.		10	0
North Walsham W.S.S.		5	0
Pangbourne W.S.S.		15	0
Glenfarg W.S.S.		10	0
Birmingham W.S.S.	10	8	3
West Herts W.S.S.	2	7	9
	£367	15	8

Our Unit for the Relief of Refugees in Russia.

The following letter has been circulated to the press:—

Russia is labouring to alleviate the unspeakable sufferings of the millions of peasants who are refugees from the war zone. You have already reported that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has initiated a movement to give an opportunity for the women of Great Britain to share in some small degree the efforts of our Russian sisters.

The first unit will start for Petrograd this week to take over the Maternity Hospital now being built for it by the Tatiana Committee. Two medical women, with matron and fully trained nursing staff, will take medical stores and comforts and clothes for the women, children and infants, and they hope, besides the sixteen beds in the hospital, to be able to undertake a large out-patient department. The hospital will have the gracious protection of the Empress Alexandra and the active patronage of the Grand Duchess Kyril and the Lady Georgiana Buchanan, the British Ambassadress.

May we, as patrons of the work in this country, plead earnestly for support from all those whose hearts have been wrung by the awful tales of misery among the peasants who are called upon to suffer all that we have escaped by being further from the battle line.

Surely when we think of our own griefs and anxieties we should also remember that these people, too, have their nearest and dearest in equal peril and yet have the added horror of seeing their homes and all their possessions destroyed and their little ones sick and dying around them.

We do not necessarily speak as members of the society which is organising these units, but as British women feeling strongly the claim of suffering and glad to join in a work which promises in so practical a way to be of use.

Should not those who start forth be able to carry with them the assurance that at least there are funds enough to keep the hospital going for six months? The Tatiana Committee have granted 1,000 roubles a month towards upkeep; we must provide at least as much, namely, about £100 a month, besides the heavy initial cost of salaries, outfit, journeys and medical stores. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Russian Unit, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

(Signed) L. E BEAUFORT, CONSUELO MARLBOROUGH, OLIVE CAIRNS, MAUD SELBORNE, ISABEL SOMERSET, MARY MURRAY, V. WOLKOFF, GERTRUDE KINNELL, L. B. ALDRICH BLAKE, MARY SCHARLIEB, LOUISE VINOGRADOFF.

Fund for Maternity and Relief Work among Refugees in Russia.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	2,031	19	9
Miss Elsie Blomfield		2	6
Miss F. de G. Merrifield ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Shores, per Darlington W.S.S.		5	0
The Misses Jefferys, per Darlington W.S.S.		10	0
Miss M. M. Crisswell		5	0
Miss Violet Jones-Williams ...		10	0
Miss Lizzie E. Amherst ...		2	6
Miss Lilian Howell	10	0	0
Mrs. A. Marloe	1	0	0
Mrs. Hewit	2	2	0
Miss Ellen Elworthy	5	0	0
Miss Dorothy Gale		5	0
Mrs. Barrow	1	1	0
Miss M. E. Franklin		10	0
Miss Annie C. Common ...	10	0	0
Miss Joyce P. Common ...	1	0	0
Miss D. I. Warton		10	0
Mrs. Valentine Jackson ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Graham Hastings	1	0	0
Miss M. C. Fyffe		5	0
Miss S. M. Robinson		2	6
Mr. J. S. Mann	1	1	0
Mrs. Ker	3	3	0
Per Penmaenmawr W.S.S. :—			
Miss Kelsall	1	0	0
The Misses Harker	1	0	0
Mrs. Ramsden		10	0
Miss Taylor		5	0
Miss E. M. Gunter		5	0
Kathleen		2	6
Miss M. Hare		4	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Abraham	1	0	0
Mrs. Deneke's Meeting Collection (third amount)		2	6
Miss A. M. Ridley	1	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Osborn		10	6
Mrs. Cyril Hubbard	5	0	0
Miss E. Gaskell	5	0	0
Mr. Charles S. Ashton		10	0
Mrs. Steen	5	0	0
Miss Colman	10	0	0
Miss Helen C. Colman	10	0	0
Miss Mary F. May		5	0
Miss Marion E. Smith	1	5	0
Miss Margaret Puller	2	2	0
Mrs. Hermon	2	2	0
A Sister	10	0	0
Miss Ursula Hughes		5	0
Miss L. Mahler	20	0	0
Miss E. Mahler	10	0	0
Teignmouth W.S.S.	2	2	0
Mrs. Severs		5	0
Miss Olive Wheatley		5	0
Mrs. Crook	2	0	0
Mrs. Aneurin Williams	3	3	0
Hexham W.S.S.	1	8	6
Mrs. E. L. Barton		2	0
Mrs. Atterton		5	0
Mrs Sunderland-Prechner ...		1	0
Miss H. I. Bryson and Colleagues	2	0	0
Mrs Frances Pumphrey ...	10	0	0
Miss Lucy Priestman	10	0	0
Mrs. Ernest Pumphrey ...	5	0	0
Mrs. S. Hardy		10	0
Shipley and Baildon W.S.S. ...	1	1	0
Miss L. Kempson	5	0	0
Mr. Charles Charnley, junr., per Miss S. Scott	1	1	0
Mrs. Heitland	2	2	0
Mr. W. E. Heitland	2	2	0
Miss Emma St. George ...	5	0	0
Miss Benham	1	0	0
Miss Mary E. Parson		10	0
Miss M. E. Baker			6
Dr. Edith E. Goodrich	1	0	0
Miss Mary Orr-Paterson ...		10	6
Miss A. H. Ewart		5	0
Mr. J. W. Diboll		2	6
Miss Florence G. Hollings ...	5	0	0
Mr. W. Martin		5	0
Mrs. I. Martin		2	6
Captain H. H. Stacke		1	0
Mrs. William Cussons	2	2	0
Mrs. W. A. Price	1	1	0
Miss Elinor H. Leresche ...		2	0
Professor and Mrs. James Ward	4	0	0
Miss M. S. Trehearne	1	0	0
Miss M. A. Greswell	2	0	0
Miss Ruth Pirret	1	1	0
Swindon, W.S.S.	2	2	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Miss Hamilton		10	0
Mrs. Charles Thompson ...	5	0	0
Miss M. L. Huckwell	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Clement Templeton	1	0	0
Barnsley W.S.S.	5	5	0
Mrs. A. Hartland		5	0
The Misses M. E. and E. M. Pickering		10	0
Mrs. Squire Sprigge	1	1	0
Miss Elizabeth C. Glover ...	5	0	0
Mrs. G. T. Pilcher	10	0	0
Mrs. G. C. Thompson	10	0	0
Mrs. Walford Common ...	5	0	0
	£2,289	7	3

A MEETING AT SUNDERLAND HOUSE.

A meeting will be held at Sunderland House, by kind permission of Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, on Wednesday, February 16th, at three o'clock, when reports on Women's Work and Service at Home and Abroad will be given. The proceeds of the meeting will be divided between the Maternity and Relief Units for Refugees in Russia, the National Union Headquarters' Fund, and the London Society's Women's Service Bureau. The Headquarters' Fund, it must be remembered, supplies the machinery for organising the various schemes initiated by the National Union, and unless this Fund is maintained the work of the Union cannot be developed.

Tickets, 10s. 6d., can be obtained from Miss Strachey, at the Offices of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, or from Mrs. Streeter, at 14, Great Smith Street.

ONLY VOTERS WANTED.

In a city of New Jersey, which was peculiarly unwilling to grant women the vote, the Board of Trade has just held a session to consider whether it wishes to recommend the Gary plan of education to its public school system. For its better instruction it invited an expert to come and talk to the men who make up the Board.

Some women, who are principles of grammar schools in the city, wanted to hear the expert, too. Some of the mothers of the city whose children will be affected by changes in educational plans also wanted to attend this session. But the Board of Trade, which was almost identical in its personnel with the leaders of the anti-Suffrage campaign in that city, decided it did not want the co-operation of either teachers or mothers in order to decide upon the kind of educational plans the city should adopt—it only wanted voters.

PREFERMENT FOR REV. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

The Rev. Llewellyn Smith, formerly Priest-in-Charge of St. Michael's, Barnes, has been appointed to be Vicar of Manston, Leeds, in the diocese of Ripon. London Suffragists will regret the loss of a staunch supporter and an able and effective speaker on Suffrage platforms, but their loss will be a gain to the North, and many good wishes will follow Mr. Llewellyn Smith in his new work.

DERRY & TOMS
KENSINGTON·LONDON·W
Last Week
of
Winter
SALE
Commences Monday next Jan. 31st :—
Final Reductions
in all Departments
to effect a clearance
REMNANTS HALF-PRICE—THURSDAY FRIDAY & SATURDAY

AUDIT OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

The Executive Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service beg to submit herewith an audited abstract of their accounts, from the inception of the hospital scheme, September, 1914, to September 30th, 1915.

During this period the Executive Committee have organised and equipped seven hospital units to give medical, surgical and Nursing assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers of our Belgian, French and Serbian Allies.

The work accomplished by these units has been worthy of all the best traditions of the medical and nursing professions.

The most grateful thanks are tendered by the Executive Committee to the many friends, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in all parts of the world, who have come forward so generously, and who by their financial assistance have enabled this work to be carried on successfully.

The gifts of clothing, comforts and hospital requisites of all kinds sent by many societies and friends have been of great help to the Equipment Committee. The money value of these gifts alone has amounted to several thousands of pounds. The Executive Committee would also gratefully thank the donors of motor ambulances, by whose gifts the necessary number of ambulances has been attached to each hospital.

The Serbians still need our help, and at the request of the authorities in charge of the British Medical Missions in Serbia and of the Serbian Red Cross the Executive Committee are establishing a hospital for the Serbian Refugee Colony in Corsica.

In renewing their appeal for subscriptions and gifts the Executive Committee are confident that the support will be forthcoming, and that the Scottish Women's Hospitals will be enabled to help our Allies whilst this terrible war lasts and the need for such assistance exists.

Subscriptions should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Scottish Women's Hospitals, 2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Gifts of clothing, comforts, &c., should be sent to the Equipment Committee, 2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

(Signed) S. E. S. MAIR,
President of Committee.
NELLIE M. HUNTER,
Chairman of Committee.
I. H. KEMP,
Hon. Organising Secretary of Committee.

2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. January, 1916.

ABSTRACTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.						
General subscriptions and donations received to date				52,090	11	8
Share of proceeds of Serbian Flag Day for Scotland received	9,220	3	2			
Less amount overdrawn repaid after date of closing this account	319	3	6			
				8,900	19	8

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Grant from French Government on opening second 200 beds in Abbaye de Royaumont, as per agreement			1,000 0 0
			61,991 11 4
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.			
Interest on Deposit Receipts uplifted and sundry miscellaneous receipts			3 19 2
			61,995 10 6
PERSONAL MONEY OF MEMBERS OF STAFF.			
Received from them for remittance abroad	1,770 4 4		
Less remitted to France, Serbia, &c.	1,266 2 2		
Balance in hand per Contra	504 2 2		
Forward			61,995 10 6

IN FRANCE, SERBIA, &c.

FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30th, 1915.

PAYMENTS.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF HOSPITAL UNITS (exclusive of sums paid by French and Serbian Governments in respect of patients treated).			
First French Unit, Abbaye de Royaumont			11,372 19 6
Second French Unit (Girton and Newnham), Troyes			7,221 3 5
First Serbian Unit, Kraguievatz, Mladanovatz, Lazaravatz			13,864 11 9
Second Serbian Unit, Valjevo			9,586 2 4
Calais Unit			682 14 3
London and Wales Unit (Serbia)			1,750 11 10
			44,478 3 1
SUBSCRIPTION TO BELGIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.			
Amount subscribed by Dornoch "Elizabeths" for "Queen Elizabeth" Bed			50 0 0
			44,528 3 1
ADMINISTRATION.			
Salaries of staffs of Hon. Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, typists' salaries, organisers' and lecturers' salaries, travelling and sundry expenses	1,363 11 3		
Stationery, petty cash, general postages, receipt stamps, carriage, cost of flags, &c., and sundry small disbursements, *less* sundry sums subscribed for cost of flags	534 4 10		
Rent, taxes, insurance, telephones and telegrams ...	176 3 3		
Office furnishings and uniforms	35 15 9		
			2,109 15 1
PRINTING, ADVERTISING, &c.			
Advertising lists of subscribers, printing and advertising appeals for funds, postage of circulars and letters of appeal			1,815 8 6
Forward			48,453 6 8
CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND.			
In bank on deposit receipt	11,229 2 0		
do. current account	2,131 5 3		
In hands of Honorary Treasurer	5 2 3		
In London County and Wesminster Bank, Paris (amount of grant from French Government) ...	1,000 0 0		
	14,365 9 6		
DEDUCT.			
Balance of personal money of members of staff, per contra	£504 2 2		
Amount to be repaid to Committee of Scottish Serbia Flag Day, per contra	319 3 6	823 5 8	13,542 3 10
			£61,995 10 6

Note by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H.

With reference to the above Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, the Hon. Treasurer considers it advisable to point out that the policy definitely adopted by the Executive Committee is to retain on hand a sufficient sum to provide for three months' working expenses of all present Units, before starting any fresh Units.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged ...	82,668 13 5
Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson & Co. Ltd., per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Treas., Preston W.S.S.	20 0 0
*Miss Sadie Thomson, Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson (Serbia)	1 0 0
*Employees and Staff of Saxone Shoe Co. Ltd., Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson (3rd donation)	5 5 0
*From a Friend	25 0 0
Miss Verona Wallace Williamson, Edinburgh	10 0
Master George Marshall, Fife (for Serbian children), per Mrs. Wallace Williamson ...	10 0
Miss Gibb, Scarborough ...	10 0
Mrs. Richard Lewis, New York, per Mrs. Pilcher, Godalming	5 0 0
*A Member of the Staff of Tower Bank School, Edinburgh, per Robt. T. Collett, Headmaster (Serbia)	13 0
Girls' Auxiliary of Eastbank U.F. Church, Glasgow, per Miss Jacobina M. Drummond	5 0 0
Miss Helen Collins, Kilmacolm	10 0 0
Staff of Fairfield Public School, Govan, per Thomas McGhie, Esq., Headmaster (Corsican Hospital)	2 5 6
*Sir Rowand Anderson, Edinburgh	5 0 0
Miss Jessie Scoular, Saltcoats (Corsica)	4 0
Lossiemouth Comforts Fund, per Miss F. E. Jack (Serbia)	1 0 0
Per I. Rennie	2 0 0
*Perth Lady Teachers' War Guild, per Miss Batchelor (for comforts for Serbian Hospital)	3 0 0
*Miss Gray, Rio Tinto, per A. Gray Esq.	3 0 0
G. Huixman, Esq.	2 0 0
*Miss C. E. Hossack	5 0 0
Employees of the Brewers Sugar Co., Ltd.	1 8 0
Anon., Glasgow	1 0 0
Miss A. G. Panten (France) ...	1 1 0
*Mrs. W. F. Anderson	3 0 0
Miss Millar	5 0
David Mitchell, Esq.	10 6
Wm. Stewart Fraser, Esq. ...	20 0 0
Martyred Nations Relief Fund, per Edward Macpherson, Esq., Hon. Treas. (Corsica)	20 0 0
Mrs. Powel (15s. half-yearly contribution, 10s. for Girton Unit)	1 5 0
*Messrs. J. R. and A. Smith, cotton spinners, per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Sec., Preston W.S.S.	10 0 0
*Birkenhead and District W.S.S., monthly contribution, per Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas. (for "Birkenhead" Bed, Royaumont): Monthly subscriptions (£3 1s.), Mrs. M. Proctor (10s.), Miss Hilda New (2s. 6d.)	3 13 6
J. W. Morgan, Esq.	2 0 0
Teachers in East Kilbride and Auldhouse Schools, per Jasper T. Thom, Esq., East Kilbride Public School (Serbian Refugees)	3 1 8
H. W. B. (Salonika)	1 0 0
Staff and Pupils of Alexandra School, Airdrie, per James Reid, Esq.	3 15 0
Miss M. H. Smith (Serbia) ...	1 0 0
*First Instalment for "Mary" Bed (Royaumont) from Mrs. Harvey Wilmer (Prize at Progressive Whist Party), per Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas., Birkenhead W.S.S.	10 0 0
*Walker W.S.S., per Miss Ellis, Hon. Sec.: Miss Lloyd (1s.), Miss Lawson (1s.), F. Hope, Esq. (2s. 6d.), Miss Fee (1s.), Miss Kirwan (2s. 6d.), Collected at Tea Party (£1 19s.)	2 7 0
Hucknall W.S.S., per Mrs. Raynor, Hon. Sec.	3 0 0
*Collection at Reception in Oak Hall, Edinburgh, on January 14th, per Miss Mair	6 7 0
*Joseph Russell, Esq.	25 0 0
*"A Lady of Edinburgh" (Corsica)	100 0 0
*December collection from Nairn W.S.S., per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas.	18 0 0

Owing to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over the remainder of this week's list, making the total up to £84,718 4s. 2d.

* Denotes additional donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further donations to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"University Hall, St. Andrews" (Royaumont), 1 year	Students of University Hall, St. Andrews, per Miss M. E. Dobson.
"Coltness" (Corsica), 1 year	Per Miss Livingstone, Hon. Sec. and Treas., Scottish Branch British Red Cross Society (Proceed of Fête held at Coltness, Wishaw).
"Dunfermline" (Royaumont), 2nd 6 months	Dunfermline W.S.S., per Mrs. Mackinnon, Hon. Treas., Garvock Hill, Dunfermline.
"Scottish Farmers" (Royaumont) to continue	Readers of the *Scottish Farmer*, per Miss M. Shanks, Egremont, Cumberland.
"Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Farmers" (6 Beds, Corsica), 1 year	Farmers of Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, per Free Gift Sale at Castle Douglas, per Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Irvine" (Corsica), 1 year	Per Mrs. Gilmour (Miss Bartholomew's recital at Irvine), per Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee for S.W.H., per Miss Morrison.
"St. Bride's School Seniors' Guild, Helensburgh" (Royaumont) 6 months	St. Bride's School Seniors Guild, per Miss Young, per Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee.
"Campbell" (6 months)	Mrs. Buchanan, Cockerhurst, Sevenoaks, per Miss K. Burke.
"Women's Educational Union" (further 6 months)	Women's Educational Union, per Miss G. M. W. Anderson, Hon. Treas., Dowanhill, Glasgow.
"Paisley, John Neilson Institution" (Royaumont), 6 months	Per Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss Todd, Hon. Treas.
"Rutherglen Children's," 1 (Corsica), 6 months	Proceeds of Entertainment given by Mrs. Baxter's Pupils and Friends, per Mrs Nunn and Miss Millar, per Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss Morrison.
"Rutherglen Children's," 2 (Corsica), 6 months	
"Rutherglen Children," 3 (Corsica), 6 months	

GARROULD'S

To H.M. WAR OFFICE, H.M. COLONIAL OFFICE, INDIA OFFICE, ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, GUY'S HOSPITAL, &c.

HOSPITAL NURSES' SALOON.

Complete Equipment of Nurses for Home Detachments and

THE SEAT OF WAR.

All Surgical Implements and Appliances in Stock.

Illustrated Catalogues of Nurses' Uniforms, &c., Post Free.

OFFICIAL COAT FOR THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE V.A.D. MEMBERS.

In Special Grey Serge (for Winter Wear), 25/6
To special measure, 28/6
In Black Cravenette, for Warm Climates, 31/6
Official Hat in best quality Black Felt, post free, 6/11

THE OFFICIAL UNIFORM OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Made of good quality West of England Serge, 29/6 and 31/6.

Official Hat in good quality Navy Felt, post free, 5/6

THE REGULATION COAT & SKIRT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

ALL WOOL SERGE (for Winter Wear). Tailor-made. 42/- Complete.
In Fine Coating Serge (for Warm Climates), 52/6 Complete.

BRITISH RED CROSS Apron.

In stout linen-finished Cloth, 2/6 each.

Also **Overall** in blue-grey Cotton Cloth, 7/6 each.

New Regulation Cap, 6½d. and 10½d. each.

Sleeves, 8½d. pair.

Black Patent Leather Belt, to wear with Overall, 1½ in, 1/3½d. each.

Collar, 6½d. each.

WHITE MACKINTOSH APRON.

Specially suitable for Nurses attached to the Base Hospitals, or for general use, 5/6 each.

E. & R. GARROULD, 150 to 162, Edgware Rd., London, W.

Telegrams: "Garrould, London." Telephones: 5320, 5321, and 6297 Paddington.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Manchester Annual Meeting.

The Manchester Society held its annual business meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Friday, January 21st. Mrs. Fawcett was again elected President of the Society, having kindly given her consent to the nomination. The chief business was the election of Mrs. T. C. Waterhouse to the chairmanship in succession to Miss Cox, who has resigned. The new chairman was warmly welcomed, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring chairman, who had held the Society together during a difficult period of transition.

The report showed that where possible political work had not been neglected, though the necessities of the public situation had taken the energies of the Society into practical work, chiefly connected with relief, economy, and health propaganda, and, since November, the very successful organisation of a "Manchester and District Federation Field Hospital" under the Scottish Women's Hospitals scheme. The amount required (£2,000) has already been obtained, and further amounts are to be devoted to maintenance. The support both from Manchester and the local societies has been most encouraging, and proved the wisdom of our President when, in her address to the Society in October, she stirred our ambition to undertake such a large piece of work.

The Suffrage clubs are flourishing under the enthusiastic guidance of our new organising secretary, Miss Edith Place. The Society has representatives on most of the local committees concerned with relief or women's interests in this city.

After the passing of the Report and Balance-sheet, a long and interesting discussion of the situation regarding the E.F.F. policy took place. Miss Cox, in her remarks, brought the history of the movement up to the time of the war, and Mrs. Conway outlined the changes made, or likely to be made, by the political situation, and showed the various views prevailing as to the attitude which the National Union should take up towards the policy in general, and also to the work to be done in the "specified constituencies." The discussion showed that the feeling of the members present was strongly in the direction of a continued suspension of E.F.F. work. There was evident also a certain amount of desire for a wholesale repudiation of the pledge to the Labour Party. But the moderate view prevailed. The plea for liberty for the delegates was urged, in order that the evidence from the local committees might be heard before decision was made, and in the end the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"In the opinion of this meeting the war has so completely changed the general situation as to abrogate the pledge given to the Labour Party and contained in the so-called Glasgow statement, and it desires to instruct its delegates to the National Council in this sense, while leaving them an entirely free hand with regard to the work in any constituencies the circumstances of which are not fully known to this Society."

Ardrossan, Saltcoats, and Stevenston.

The annual business meeting of the Ardrossan, Saltcoats, and Stevenston W.S.S. was held in Barclay's Temperance Hotel on Friday, January 14th. After the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted, the Secretary read her report of the year's work. She reminded them that at the beginning of the year they had agreed to abstain from all propaganda and political work until the war was over. As the funds of the Civic Work Party were very low at that time, the members' subscriptions for the year were handed over to the Work Party. This amounted to £2 10s.

In March, Miss Foggo, the Organiser for the West of Scotland, suggested that we might consider having a Flag Day for Serbia and the Scottish Women's Hospitals there. We agreed to do so, and called a meeting of the ladies of the three towns, at which Miss Foggo gave a racy and interesting account of the history of the hospitals. The audience were so impressed that the Executive Committee was immediately formed, conveners appointed, and districts arranged. The amount collected in the two towns was £137 18s. 1d.

In October the headmasters of the various schools in the three towns were approached, and the claims of the Scottish Women's Hospitals brought before them. The result of this was most satisfactory:—

Ardrossan—Eglinton School	£2	16	8
,, Winton School	1	13	2
Saltcoats—Kyleshill School	2	0	0
,, Public School	2	4	0
Stevenston Higher Grade School ...	5	0	0

On November 9th a military whist drive was given by the Society in the Masonic Hall, and as the result we were able to send £20 to the Scottish Women's Hospitals. A little later in the month we heard that the Burgh Band was giving a concert, and the bandmaster cordially agreed to give us half the proceeds towards funds for naming a bed in the same hospitals, and £6 14s. 1d. was given to us last week.

On January 7th and 8th a collection was taken at the doors of the two cinema houses in Saltcoats, and the sum amounted to £9 17s. This makes the sum we have already in hand for the Saltcoats Bed, £16 11s.

The Treasurer's report was then given, moved, and adopted.

Mrs. Harvey, St. Rule, Ardrossan, on retiring from the office of President, was elected Honorary President. Mrs. Murdock, Norwood, Montgomerie Crescent, Saltcoats, was appointed to the vacancy. All the rest of the officials were re-elected—Mrs. Gilfillan and Mrs. McNaughton, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. W. D. Kerr, Hon. Secretary; Miss Cunningham, Minute Secretary; Mr. Wm. McCutcheon, B.A., B.Sc., Hon. Treasurer.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JANUARY 28.

Brondesbury—Maria Grey Training College—Speaker, Miss Douglas Irvine.
Cambridge—Annual Meeting at 20, Green Street—Chair, Mrs. Hutland 8 p.m.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Speaker, Miss Craigie Lorimer—Subject, "Serbia"—Chair, Miss Florence Raeburn 4.30 p.m.

JANUARY 29.

Tunbridge Wells—W.S.S., at 3 p.m.—A Lantern Lecture by Miss Burke.

JANUARY 31.

Birmingham — Bournville Schools — Food Economy Lectures 3.0
London Society—Quarterly Council at Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, S.W. 3 p.m.

FEBRUARY 1.

South Kensington—Annual Meeting at 31, Bramham Gardens, S.W.—Hostess, Mrs. Arthur Savory—Speaker, Mrs. Alys Russell 8 p.m.
Southport—Limelight Lecture in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, "Our Work at the Front in France and Serbia," by Dr. Mary Phillips, in the Temperance Institute—Chair, His Workship the Mayor 8 p.m.

FEBRUARY 2.

Ascot—Lecture on National Economy, by Miss Helen Fraser, at Cordes Hall, Sunnyhill 3 p.m.
Bristol—Meeting of Totterdown Branch—Speaker, Miss Meade King 3.0

FEBRUARY 3.

Bridlington—Lantern Lecture, in the Wesleyan Assembly Hall—"Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia," by Miss Beatrice Hunter—Chair, the Rev. J. Topham, Rector of Bridlington—Articles to be dispatched to the Hospitals to be on view.
Wallasey and Wirrall—Tipperary Club—St. Paul's School, Seacombe—Thursdays 8.0—10 p.m.

FEBRUARY 4.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Speaker, Miss Alice Low—Subject, "War Work and Women" 4.30 p.m.
Scarborough — Municipal Schools — Lantern Lecture on "Hospital Work in France and Serbia," by Miss Beatrice Hunter—Chair, The Mayoress 8 p.m.

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48A, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0
Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0
Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 6.0
Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0
Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street 3.0 p.m.
Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30
Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3 to 6 p.m.
Croydon—Working Party every Monday for Serbian Unit, at Walden, Stanhope Road. This address is the depôt for the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, where all work and appliances can be sent.
Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30
Guildford—"Maesmor," East Horsley—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 5.0
Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41 Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30
Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Redhill—At Miss Woodward's, 10, Fengates Road—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.15
Reigate—For N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals and Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees—At Mrs. Powell's, Aldersyde—January 31st, and elsewhere on alternate Mondays 2.30
Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Tuesday, 2.45
Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting on January 20th and on alternate Thursdays 2.30
Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops Every Monday, 3.0
South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30
Wakefield—"The Laurels," St. John's North—Sewing Party. Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0 and 7.0—9.0
Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30

Special Cookery Classes.

The London Vegetarian Society and Miss Deacon, the Principal of the School of Cookery and Luncheon Rooms, 182, Brompton-road, S.W., propose holding a series of practice and demonstration classes in Meatless Cookery, Soups, Nut dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Haybox Cookery, &c., at the above address, commencing February 15th, 1916, to be followed by an examination by experts, when certificates will be awarded to successful pupils.

Course, one guinea, payable in advance. Single lesson, 2s.

Classes Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4.15 p.m.

Private lessons at reduced rates during war time can also be arranged.

ALL BRITISH.
VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
MANCHESTER.

Telegrams:—"AQUARIUM." Telephone: City— 531. 5087
T. MUIRHEAD & SONS
(MUIRHEAD & WILLCOCK LTD.)
20, VICTORIA STREET, MANCHESTER,
FISH AND GAME DEALERS

MATERNITY SKIRTS from 12/11
Gowns, Costumes and Coats to special measure—as worn by Royalty & Society—perfectly tailored to give ordinary appearance. Write for Designs and Pattern Books, post free with easy Self-measure forms, also 104 page Catalogue, "Specialities for Mother and Child," illustrating Nursing Corsets, Belts, Accouchement Requisites, Layettes, &c.
WOOD BROS., 54, North Parade, MANCHESTER.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?
The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St, E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVER PLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.
Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help The Common Cause.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Feb. 2nd, 8 p.m. "The Mystery of the Alphabet," by the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G.

POSITIONS VACANT.

ADVERTISER, finding she cannot adopt new style war housekeeping, as advocated in COMMON CAUSE, with present old-style servants, is looking for just the right person as help; adaptable, economical gentlewoman preferred; good wages; country; full particulars exchanged.—Box 5,613, COMMON CAUSE Office.

ARTICLED CLERK required in lady accountant's office, to be fully trained in accountancy and Income Tax. Term, five years, or three if graduate. Premium, partly returnable as salary.—Mrs. Ayres Purdie, A.L.A.A., 3, Kingsway, W.C.

WANTED, Lady for work of bright country house near Croydon; simple cooking for lady and gentleman; help for roughest.—Fullest particulars, age, salary, &c., Mrs. Warner, Whitbourne, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.

HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISER will be grateful to anyone who will send her REMNANTS of WOOL, any kind, colour, or quantity, to utilise in making crochet shawls for the Serbian Refugees.—"Autolychus," 35, Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MOTORING.

LADIES' MOTOR SCHOOL.
The theory and practice of Motoring efficiently taught by lady and gentleman instructors.
2, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington, W.
Telephone: Western 2642.

LADIES' AUTOMOBILE SCHOOLS AND WORKSHOPS.
Principal, Hon. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK.
"WOMEN TRAINED BY WOMEN."
Driving, Running-Repairs, and Mechanism.
Address, 8, Brick Street, Piccadilly, W. Mayfair 5740.

Motor Mechanism Courses
(Elementary and Advanced).
MISS C. GRIFF, *Consulting Engineer.*
Expert advice on Electrical, Mechanical and Automobile Engineering.
48, DOVER ST., PICCADILLY, W. Telephone—Gerrard 184

MURDOCH MOTOR SERVICE CO., LTD., teach practical motoring until proficient and satisfied; moderate fees only; very highly recommended.—68, Lonsdale-rd., Kilburn. Three minutes, Queen's Park Station, Bakerloo line.

WARWICK SCHOOL OF MOTORING
259, Warwick Road, KENSINGTON. WESTERN 946.
Driving is thoroughly taught by a competent staff of instructors, and
Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our Mechanical Class Rooms which are fully equipped for practical training. Recommended by members of the Woman's Emergency Corps and late pupils

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches Women Students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—Lady gives lessons in pure English conversation, writing, and quick education to ladies and gentlemen who are too sensitive of acquiring the same in an ordinary way; very successful with Americans and foreigners.—Apply for appointment to Education, Box 5,610, COMMON CAUSE, 14, Gt. Smith-st., Westminster.

DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

Telephone: Regent 774.
MISS E. M. STEAR,
39, St. James's St., S.W. (corner of Piccadilly)
TYPEWRITING, SHORTHAND, AND TRAINING OFFICES.
Practical Instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Duplicating and General Secretarial Work. £3 3s. per month.
Hours: 10—4. Fees payable in advance.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—J. S. Crombieholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (Late 195, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

CLEVER little Dressmaker, lady highly recommends; coats and skirts good; dainty hand-made blouses; fresh and quaint notions; Bond-st. training.—Miss Patman, 22, Morella-rd., Wandsworth Common, S.W.

DRESSMAKING.—Costumes, Blouses, Remodellings and renovations; ladies own materials made up.—Miss Baxell, 19, Richmond-rd, Westbourne-grove, W.

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES. Latest styles from 3 gns. to measure. Best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed.—H. Nellissen, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-circus, W. Patterns sent on application.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second-Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

PROVISIONS, FRUIT, etc.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford-st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—Up to 6s. per tooth, pinned on vulcanite; 11s on silver, 14s. on gold. Cash or offer by return. If offer not accepted, teeth returned post free. Satisfaction guaranteed by the original firm. Bankers, Parrs.—S. Cann & Co., 69A, Market-st., Manchester. Mention COMMON CAUSE.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 6d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith-st., S.W.

HANDKERCHIEFS FROM IRELAND!—Slightly imperfect Irish Linen hem-stitched Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Bundle of six for 1s. 6d. Postage 2½d. extra. Bundle of twelve, 2s. 11d. Postage 3½d. Write to-day!—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

NEW-BORN BABY OUTFIT.—Elegant; perfect condition; 183 articles, including white enamelled cot; detailed list by letter; viewed by appointment, Harrow; not divided, £30.—Box 5,611, COMMON CAUSE 14, Gt. Smith-st., Westminster.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET.

BED-SITTING ROOM to let (furnished), Norbury, 1 minute from train, tram, and 'bus to London and Croydon; suit professional or business woman; moderate terms, including board.—Box 5,615, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BUSINESS Lady, with furniture, would be pleased to meet another willing to share Flat of three or four rooms, in neighbourhood of W. or N.W.—M. P., Box 55, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FOR Student or Professional Woman.—Bed-Sitting Room to Let, furnished; 7s. weekly, with use of kitchen and pantry; Hampstead; near omnibus and tube; attendance by arrangement.—Box M. M., c/o COMMON CAUSE Office.

FURNISHED Self-contained Flat To Let at Chelsea; 3 rooms, bath, first floor; overlooking river; gas-stove. References required. Low rent.—Box 7,000, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE; pretty village, Bucks; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms; nice garden and orchard; 12s. weekly; 1 hour London.—Brown, 18, Dunvegan-gdns., Eltham, Kent.

ROOM AND BREAKFAST; 1 or 2 visitors received.—10, Beaumont-st., W.

TWO FLATS to be let, unfurnished, with studios; good accommodation.—Apply, Miss Lovering, 24, Yeoman's-row, Brompton-rd., S.W.

TO LET.—Large bed-sitting room, furnished; gas-fire; near Tube.—12, Milton-avenue, Highgate, N.

WHERE TO LIVE.
TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; 1 minute pier, sea and lawn; luxuriously furnished; drawing, smoke and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 2s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free. B. and B., 4s. Tel.: Western 344.

CAMBERLEY (Residential Private Hotel), 4 and 8, Knaresborough-place, Cromwell-rd., S.W.; room and breakfast from 3s 6d.—Proprietress, Miss K. Watts. Telephone, 64 Western.

FOR Ladies visiting London and Working Gentlewomen, Rooms, 25s. with board; cubicles, 19s. 6d.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, Students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined, 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE NATIONAL UNION.
ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque / Postal order for £ : s. d. for relief and educational work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with the war.

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 14, Great Smith St., Westminster. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.